



A. Shepherd & Son, grist mill, Petrolia, have sold out. The village of Coldwater, Ont., wants a roller flour mill. Fire has destroyed Spence's flour mill at Dominion City, Man. Beaumont's mill dam is a fine new structure at Glenwilliams. The J. F. Carter mill, Rathurst, N. B., has been burned down. Minnesota and Dakota have a total wheat crop of 80,000,000 bushels.

Mr. J. G. Beatty, miller, of Streetsville, Ont., has made an assignment.

Mr. Jermy's new mill at Minnedosa, Man., is about to begin operations.

It is expected that Rapid City, Man., will shortly possess an oatmeal mill.

Buffalo and New York are now providing an exit for wheat from the Northwest.

Fifty tons of Manitoba flour is being shipped for China from Vancouver, per steamer Parthia.

The Assiniboia roller flour mills are looked upon as a great boon by the farmers of that locality.

Mr. Cochoe, of Norwich, Ont., has purchased the grist mill at Rockton. It is now in active operation.

The milling firm of Koister, Craig & Co., at Virden, Man., has been changed to the Virden Milling Company.

The smoke-stack of the grist mill at Whiterose, Ont., was blown down and broken to pieces during a recent storm.

Mr. Jas. Goldie, of Guelph, recently received a carload of Manitoba wheat weighing 60 lbs to the bushel.

Mr. Joseph Davidson is said to be doing a good trade with the mill which he recently purchased at Wilkesport, Ont.

The new mill at Minnedosa, Man., is nearly finished. It will, when completed, be one of the best in the province.

The Montreal grain market is described as being "active," owing to the urgency of supplying cargoes to the last vessels.

Nine cents a bushel is the rate on grain from Port Arthur to Montreal, and points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal.

Messrs. Woods & Green have completed repairs to the old Lawrie flour mills at Port Dalhousie, and started them in operation.

Messrs. McCaul, McNicol, & Reilly's mill, Regina, N. W. T., has had large additions made to it, and is now in full swing.

Messrs. Shepherd & Sons have sold their flouring mill at Petrolia to Messrs. Bickell & May, of Essex Centre, who have taken charge.

Mr. S. V. Wilson's mill at Union, Ont., was burned last month. It was insured for \$5,000. The amount of loss has not been learned.

In the Northwest, wheat is coming in fast, and buyers are on the look out for No. 1 hard. Fifty cents is the highest price obtainable.

McBean Bros., of Winnipeg, have purchased the farmers' elevator at Manitou, Man., and have commenced to buy grain there.

An American mill furnishing company are erecting a new building, and are using blocks from discarded French buhrs as a foundation.

The Lynden, Ont., roller mills are again busily engaged. They were closed a short time recently for the purpose of putting in a new separator.

The flouring and saw mills of Mr. Thompson, at Bayfield, Ont., have been totally destroyed. The loss is heavy. They are not likely to be rebuilt.

Mr. N. Boswell, not being able to secure a sufficient quantity of the right kind of oats, has closed down his oatmeal mill at Wyoming, Ont.

A committee of citizens of Sebringville, Ont., has been appointed for the purpose of trying to secure for that place a roller process flouring mill.

A portion of the upper storey of the Keewatin flouring mill was taken down and rebuilt last month, having been found to be slightly out of plumb.

The lumber has been purchased in Winnipeg by Mr. A. Waddell for an elevator at Dominion City. The bonus has been raised and the necessary papers signed.

A western Ontario flour barrel manufacturer made 35,000 barrels for Messrs. Campbell Stevens & Co. the Chatham millers, during the months of September and October.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Keewatin flour mill, is in the field as a buyer of Northwest grain, and some of the other buyers complain that the C. P. R. Company discriminates in his favor.

Mr. Alex. Waddell, has asked the municipality of Dominion City in the Northwest for the modest sum of \$500, as an inducement for him to build a 25,000 bushel elevator at that point.

An extensive addition will soon be made to the milling facilities of Galt. The machinery for a large roller flour mill of modern construction is about to be placed in the old Dumfries mill.

Natural gas has been discovered at Courtright, Ont., and preparations are under way for piping it to Mackenzie's mill, the proprietor of which hopes by using it to effect a saving in his fuel bill.

A Kingston despatch states that fifteen hundred tons of magnesian sandstone have been shipped from Portland by the Rideau canal to Vermont for the purpose, it is said, of being ground and used in adulterating flour. Soapstone is used for the same purpose, and an attempt will be made to use magnesian sandstone also. Some people are bound to make a profit on flour, no matter how low down the price goes.

John Harvey succeeds Harvey & McClure, millers, at Acton, Ont.

Mr. J. S. Barker, formerly of this city, has leased the Glenelg mills at Alveston, and intends running both a custom and merchant trade. The mill is equipped with the best roller plant.

Manitoba wheat will be shipped in bond in large quantities to England via the Northern Pacific railway and Duluth. Arrangements are being made at W. Segun for the reception of this grain.

Robson Bros., successors to Sir W. P. Howland in the milling business, at Waterdown, Ont., are reported to be doing a thriving business, though their expenses have been largely increased by the failure of the water power.

It is said there will be some trouble about a railway embankment on a new switch to the St. Thomas mills. The city granted the privilege to the company and now the people along the line have petitioned the city to do away with it.

Messrs. Knoll Bros., millers, of Port Colborne, Ont., owing to the discovery of natural gas in that quarter, and the success attained by other parties, intend to sink a well for the purpose of supplying their business with natural gas fuel.

In 1885 the imports of flour into Great Britain, amounted to 15,835,192 cwt. of wheat, including 12,008,913 cwt. from the United States and Canada; and in 1886 14,793,232 cwt. including 12,243,722 cwt. from the United States and Canada.

In the United States flour bags are a source of great expense. It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 barrels of flour consumed in that country in one year, and 12,000,000 people who buy it by the barrel, and there might be a saving effected to the extent of \$2,400,000 by purchasing the flour in sacks.

The Vancouver *Advertiser* says: The local dealers complain that it is difficult to obtain shipments of Manitoba flour, as all the mills in the Prairie Provinces are running night and day to fill orders for eastern points for shipment via Port Arthur and Lake Superior before the close of navigation.

Flour, says the *Millstone*, is a great absorbent of odors. In light of this fact it would seem that the use of crude petroleum for fuel in flour mills would not be a good thing, with the boiler room near the mill and opening into it. And it is a question whether oil, at a higher price than 45 cents a barrel, saves anything compared with slack coal. Millers who are using oil say it does not.

It is said that the Province of Ontario produces more wheat to the acre than New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, California, or Kansas; it produces more oats than New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska, and it produces more barley than New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska or California.

Peter Jepson, of Port Chester, N. Y., has received a patent on grain drying apparatus. The drier is described as consisting of a number of funnel shaped hoppers arranged in series one above the other, the hoppers having perforated linings and imperforate casings surrounding linings, hollow hot-air columns communicating with the casings by branch pipes, and a rotatable shaft having a series of perforated disks.

Another warning to millers may be found in the dust explosion which took place last month at Council Bluffs, Ia., in the Crystal mills. The flour hopper or tacker was being swept and cleaned, after which an ordinary lantern was introduced to find out whether the work was thorough, when an explosion took place, blowing out the side of the hopper towards the centre of the mill, wrecking the heavy brick walls from the roof to the floor of the third story, blowing off the roof of the cupola, and doing damage to the extent of \$1,000.

On Nov. 17th the steam flouring and grist mill of Mr. J. G. Turner, at Elmvale, Ont., was destroyed by fire. The building was a two story frame, on a stone foundation. It is supposed the fire was caused by soot in the sheet iron stack becoming ignited and heating the chimney to such an extent that it collapsed by its own weight, setting fire to the roof of the engine house. It being about midnight, nothing was saved except the boiler. Loss on stock and building, about \$4,000; insurance \$2,000; all in the British American Insurance Co.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* says Messrs. Thomas Marks & Co. are having built for the lake trade a steel spar decked screw steamship, 250 feet long by 40 feet beam and 23 feet moulded depth. She will carry, on 14 feet draught, 2,000 tons of cargo; on 16 feet, 2,500, and to have a speed, when so loaded, of 12 miles an hour. She is being built expressly for the grain trade, and will ply between Port Arthur, Duluth and Kingston. This will be the largest Canadian freight steamer on the lake. Messrs. Vapier, Shanks and Bell are building her.

The Indianapolis, Ind., *Millstone*, writing in reference to small mills vs. large mills, says: Small mills usually have a local market. The demand is practically unvarying. The market of the large mill is the world. In the present condition of the general market there is no predicating the demand. The only thing which gives the larger mills an advantage over the mill with the local market is that the former can manufacture flour cheaper than the latter on account of having a more complete mill. If it were not for this the larger mills would be shut down a portion of the time.

The following summary of the principal cereal crops of Ontario for the current year has been issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries. "The yield of fall wheat is 14,440,611 bushels, being 3,630,531 bushels less than last year, and 5,162,693 bushels less than the average of six years. The berry is small, but hard; and while some correspondents say it is below the standard weight, others claim that the hardness and soundness of the grain fully compensate for its lack of size. The average yield per acre is 16 bushels. Spring wheat may be set down as a general failure, for while a few good fields are reported, the common result is a small yield of inferior quality. The estimated yield is 5,633,117 bushels, against 9,518,553 last year and 9,713,879 for the average of six years.

F. W. Fowlds, of Hastings, Ont., has purchased a No. 1 centrifugal from Wm. & J. G. Greey, of Toronto.

The new roller mill built by E. P. Allis & Co., and which went into operation last month, has a capacity of 125 barrels per day. The plant consists of five double sets of rolls, 4 run of stones, 4 purifiers, 4 centrifugals, 1 six-reel scalper, 2 large bolting chests, 1 bran duster, 1 smutter, 1 separator, 1 wheat scourer, a 75-horse power condensing engine, manufactured by the Waterous Engine Co., Brantford, Ont. The engine and boiler rooms are fitted up with all the latest improvements in pumps, heaters, etc. The coal shed has a capacity of 50 tons. On the east side of the mill is a large warehouse, 28 by 40 feet, and elevator with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. The main building is 36 by 40 feet, and 4 stories in height.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* says: A close scrutiny of the advertisements of trade and other papers published in Canada shows that over fifty mills east of this province have for over a year been advertising their products as made from "pure," "choice," or "selected" Manitoba hard wheat. In fact it is now almost impossible throughout the east to sell a fine grade of flour without advertising it as made from the hard wheats of this province. The mystery is where these mills got all the hard wheat from. To keep them all running about two-thirds of their capacity, would require somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty millions of bushels. Even with our big crop this year we cannot supply that demand, but we expect to be able in a year or two. About four eastern milling firms have heretofore used about three-fourths of our export wheat, but that day is past, and others can now get a fair chance to give it a trial.

A few facts are given below in reference to the exportation of grain and flour from Montreal. It is interesting to note that the total exports of grain to Oct. 31 were 10,203,376 bus. against 12,595,739 bus. last year. The figures show a heavy shortage in corn and oats, and a large increase in wheat. The total exports to Europe of flour to date were 562,883 sacks, against 443,870 sacks in 1886, which indicates an important increase in our export flour trade. In 1887 the gain in the exports of wheat was 1,732,720 bus. over the same period last year. In 1887 of the wheat exported 2,530,493 bus. were for Liverpool, 1,663,961 bus. were for Glasgow, 1,415,319 bus. for London, 691,805 bus. for Bristol, 260,106 bus. for Antwerp, 33,431 bus. for Havre, 40,049 bus. for Leith, 116,201 bus. for Dublin, and 40,345 bus. for Aberdeen. In 1887 of the wheat exported 97,756 sacks were for Liverpool, 242,680 sacks for Glasgow 190,852 sacks for London, 17,163 sacks for Bristol, 4,882 sacks for Antwerp, 1,400 sacks for Newcastle, 2,150 sacks for Aberdeen, and 6,000 sacks for Dundee.

While the idea may be a chimerical one, says the *Northwestern Miller*, we cannot avoid expressing the wish that the selection of seed wheat, at least in America, should be regulated by law. If the government of Canada should compel the use of Scotch fife seed in Manitoba, the farmers and millers of that province would be greatly and permanently benefited. In the United States it would seem to be almost as feasible to regulate this matter of seed wheat as to regulate grades, inspection and storage, by law. It should be as much of a crime in the eyes of the law for a man to offer smutty wheat on the market as it is to offer a glandered horse for sale. It is a fact that there is a certain belt of country where in only soft and inferior varieties of spring wheat can be raised but some of these wheats are far superior to others, and so long as there is no law, written or unwritten, which prevents the use of the inferior varieties for seed, these varieties will be sown to an extent which will cause considerable as well as needless damage to the wheat growing and consuming interest. The same is true of winter wheat. The men who first bring up this matter in legislative halls will have the earnest support of millers and all reputable grain handlers, and should be backed by the honest farmers of the country.

Another writer has turned up to frighten the Yankees and Canucks with dire visions of ruinous competition in South America. This writer, distinctly sensational and alarmist, recently secured the publication, in a prominent monthly magazine devoted to chestnut literature and statistics, of an article designed to send a myriad myriads of azure chills up and down the Yankee and Canuck spinal columns. Plunging into a sea of figures and an ocean of imagination, he shows, to his own satisfaction at least, how the growth of grain and meat in South America and the increase in population in the Argentine Republic are going to bankrupt the United States, wipe out Canada and gorge all Europe with cheap grain and meat. The picture is old, very old. It is by the "old masters" of misrepresentation and commercial sensational fiction. It will not frighten the inhabitants of Canada or the United States. Wheat-growing and meat-growing will continue in these countries, notwithstanding the utmost possible and probable development of South America. The Argentine Republic is at present engaged principally in borrowing money and piling up a mountain of debt to be paid in the near future. That country is swiftly nearing a collapse that will set it back a good deal and postpone the destruction of the United States and Canada.—*Milling World*.

## CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, AND HAY FEVER.

(From *Scientific American*.)

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.